Continued from page 12

14,100 jobs. Significant growth also occurred in the other private sector industries, Construction added 8,400 jobs; Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (TCPU) 5,900 jobs; Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (FIRE) 4,000, and Manufacturing 1,200.

Government jobs grew at a rate of 2.2 percent in the Area adding 12,100 new jobs. Eighty percent of the government growth occurred in the State and Local component which grew by 9,600 jobs. Federal Area jobs increased by 2,600 or 2.1 percent.

Five-Year Job Growth In The Washington Area

Between 1983 and 1985, the Washington Area added 465,400 new jobs for an increase of 27 percent or an average of 5.5 percent per year. **Over one-fifth of the 2,164,000 jobs in the Area have been added in the past five years.**

Ninety-two percent of the new jobs were created by the private sector. Three industries, Services (198,700), Wholesale/Retail Trade (95,300) and Construction (58,100) accounted for 76 percent of all the new jobs. The growth in the Services industry represents a remarkable expansion of approximately 40 percent in five years. The remaining private sector components have made significant contributions to the overall job growth. In the past five years, FIRE gained 30,000 jobs, TCPU added 28,100, and Manufacturing 16,200.

Government, on the other hand, recorded slower growth. Over-the-five year period, this segment has added a total of 39,000 jobs, at a rate of approximately 1.5 percent a year vs. the 7.3 percent in the Area's private sector. However, State and Local Government jobs have increased approximately 3 percent a year, thereby recording 28,600 additional jobs. The Federal contribution has been marginal, only 10,400 jobs or approximately 2,100 new jobs per year despite a large job base of some 350,000 jobs.

As a result, private sector jobs increased from 68.6 percent of all Area jobs in 1983 to 73.6 percent in 1988. As in the District, the big Area gainer has been the Services Industry which increased its share of Area jobs from 29.6 percent in 1983 to 32.4 percent in 1988. **This enabled the Services Industry to replace Government as the Washington Area's largest industry.**

Despite large job growth, the Wholesale/Retail industry did not significantly increase its share of Area jobs. In 1983, Wholesale/Retail averaged 19.7 percent of all jobs. In 1988, the average was 19.8 percent.

The Construction Industry, on the other hand, was able to capture a significant gain growing from 4.8 percent in 1983 to 6.5 percent in 1988. TCPU and FIRE also recorded small gains. Manufacturing posted a 0.2 percentage point decline dropping from 4.2 percent to 4.0 percent.

As noted, Government's share of jobs declined significantly. Most of the decline occurred at the Federal level. Federal Government jobs declined from 20.5 percent of the job base in 1983 to 16.6 percent in 1988. Despite relatively strong job growth, State and Local Government slipped from 10.8 percent of all jobs in 1983 to 9.8 percent in 1988.

Distribution of Jobs
The Washington Area
1988 & 1983
(percent)

	1988	1983
Total	100.0	100.0
Services	32.4	29.6
Government	26.4	31.4
Trade	19.8	19.7
Construction	6.5	4.8
FIRE	5.9	5.7
TCPU	4.9	4.6
Manufacturing	4.0	4.2

Observations.

In terms of job creation, 1988 was an excellent year for both the Area and District economies. Over the past five years, local growth has been exceptionally strong. In both the District and the Area, the industrial star has been the

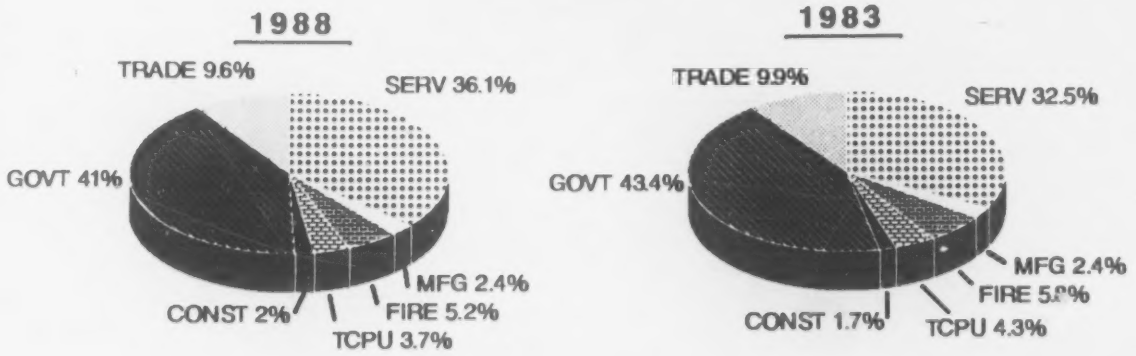
(Continued on page 14)

(Continued from page 13)

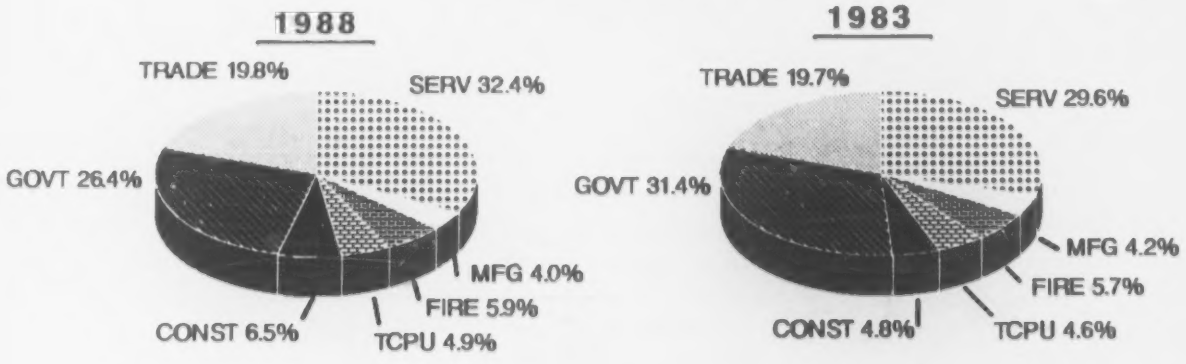
Services Industry. To a lesser degree, the Wholesale/Retail Trade and Construction industries have been the pacesetters in the Area. In the Washington Area, Government is no longer the major industrial employer. That honor has now passed to the Services Industry. However, as other studies have shown, the supply of labor in the Washington Area is very tight. This tightness may act as a constraint on future job growth. The local job market must be highly efficient in matching supply and demand to overcome labor shortages and continue job expansion at recent rates.

Note: Persons interested in receiving recent benchmark changes to the Wage and Salary Employment Series for the District and the Metropolitan Area should call (202) 639-1632.

Job Distribution In The District By Industry



Job Distribution In The Washington Area By Industry



Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work [a/]
Annual Averages: 1988-1987 & 1983
(in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
INDUSTRY	1988	1987	1983	1988	1987	1983
TOTAL	**673.1**	**655.6**	**596.6**	**2,164.0**	**2,080.1**	**1,698.6**
Total Private Sector	**397.4**	**385.0**	**337.8**	**1,591.9**	**1,520.1**	**1,165.4**
Total Government	**275.7**	**270.6**	**258.8**	**572.1**	**560.0**	**533.1**
Manufacturing	**16.4**	**16.1**	**14.2**	**87.4**	**86.2**	**71.2**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.7	41.3	33.5
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.3	3.3	2.4
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	19.2	21.0	18.2
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	19.2	17.0	12.8
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.7	44.9	37.8
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.8	5.4	5.0
Printing & Publishing	13.1	12.4	11.4	34.7	32.6	26.5
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.2	6.9	6.3
All Other Manufacturing	3.3	3.7	2.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**
Construction	**13.4**	**14.7**	**10.1**	**140.0**	**131.6**	**81.9**
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	**25.2**	**24.5**	**25.8**	**105.9**	**100.0**	**77.8**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	5.0	4.2
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	48.9	43.9	31.6
All Transportation	9.5	9.2	7.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	15.7	15.3	17.9	52.1	51.1	42.0
Trade	**64.9**	**62.9**	**58.8**	**429.5**	**415.4**	**334.2**
Wholesale	9.0	8.8	9.8	76.7	75.1	62.8
Retail	55.9	54.1	49.1	352.7	340.3	271.5
General Merchandise	4.5	4.1	5.1	40.9	36.9	36.2
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	46.7	44.8	36.2
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.2	38.5	29.5
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.9	27.2	19.9
Eating & Drinking Places	27.5	26.8	23.0	112.7	110.4	88.5
All Other Retail	23.9	23.2	20.9	85.4	82.4	61.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**34.8**	**35.9**	**34.5**	**127.3**	**123.3**	**97.3**
Banking	6.9	7.2	7.2	23.5	22.1	20.3
All Other	27.8	28.7	27.4	103.7	101.2	77.0
Services	**242.7**	**230.9**	**194.2**	**700.7**	**662.6**	**502.0**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	15.2	14.7	10.6	35.4	33.8	23.9
Personal Services	4.0	4.1	4.0	23.8	24.1	19.7
Business Services	54.4	50.8	36.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	5.3	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Health Services	35.3	33.5	29.1	N/A	N/A	N/A

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work [a/]
Annual Averages: 1988-1987 & 1983
(in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
INDUSTRY	1988	1987	1983	1988	1987	1983
Legal Services	26.9	24.8	18.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	32.3	30.8	28.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	74.8	72.1	66.7	641.7	604.8	458.5
Government	**275.7**	**270.6**	**258.8**	**572.1**	**560.0**	**533.1**
Federal Government	217.7	214.5	208.3	359.4	356.8	349.0
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	212.7	203.1	184.1
State & Local Gov. Except. Public Transportation	53.2	51.4	45.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	4.8	4.8	5.2	N/A	N/A	N/A

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

Data includes all full-and part-time employees to worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In December 1988, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 251 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's jobless rate levels off and remains relatively stable between November and December. Most of the holiday hiring has already been completed. This December was no exception. The December rate at 2.8 percent was down by one-tenth of a percentage point from November. The December rate was the sixteenth lowest of all 251 areas reporting. A year ago, the rate also was 2.9 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 2.8 percent was the second lowest of all the metropolitan areas. The Boston Area rate at 2.5 percent was the lowest. A year ago, the Boston rate was 2.3 percent. The District of Columbia and Boston have had the lowest jobless rates of the major metropolitan areas over a period of three years. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, recorded a December rate of 3.6 percent—same as in November. A year ago, the rate was 3.7 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, posted a 5.3 percent jobless rate—up six-tenths of a percentage point from the 4.7 percent recorded in November. A year ago, Baltimore's rate was 4.8 percent.

Of the 251 metropolitan areas for which December data are available, 56 had over-the-year decreases in their unemployment rate of 1 percentage point or more, and 10 had increases of that magnitude. Sixty-six areas had rates below 4 percent, while 22 had rates exceeding 8 percent.

States

When the District of Columbia (with a December preliminary unemployment rate of 4.5 percent) was ranked with the 50 States, the District had the thirty-fourth lowest jobless rate in the country. This was four notches below the November standing. Maryland's rate at 4.6 percent was up from the 4.4 percent posted in November. Virginia's rate remained unchanged at 4.1 percent. Maryland and Virginia ranked thirty-first and thirty-eighth, respectively, in the standings of the 51 jurisdictions. A year ago, the rates in Maryland and Virginia were 4.2 percent and 4.0 percent, respectively.

Twelve states and the District of Columbia reported over-the-year declines of 1 percentage point or more in their unemployment rate. The largest were in Idaho (2.6 percentage points) and Washington and Wisconsin (both 1.9 points). Five states had over-the-year increases of 0.5 percentage point or more—Arizona, Delaware, Louisiana, New Hampshire, and North Dakota.

Nine states had December unemployment rates below 4 percent. The states with the lowest rates were Massachusetts and New Hampshire (both 3.0 percent) and Vermont (3.1 percent). Five states had rates of 8 percent or more—Louisiana (10.0 percent), West Virginia (9.9 percent), Alaska (9.0 percent), Mississippi (8.9 percent), and Kentucky (8.3 percent).

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a December preliminary rate of 4.5 percent) was unchanged. November had the seventh lowest jobless rate. This was two notches above the November standing. In December, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 6.2 percent down from 6.4 percent in November. A year ago, the average rate was 6.9 percent. There were thirteen cities including the District of Columbia with rates at 6 percent or below. Baltimore's rate at 7.9 percent was up from the 7.0 percent posted in November. In October, the rate was also 7.9 percent. In December 1987, the Baltimore rate was 7.6 percent.

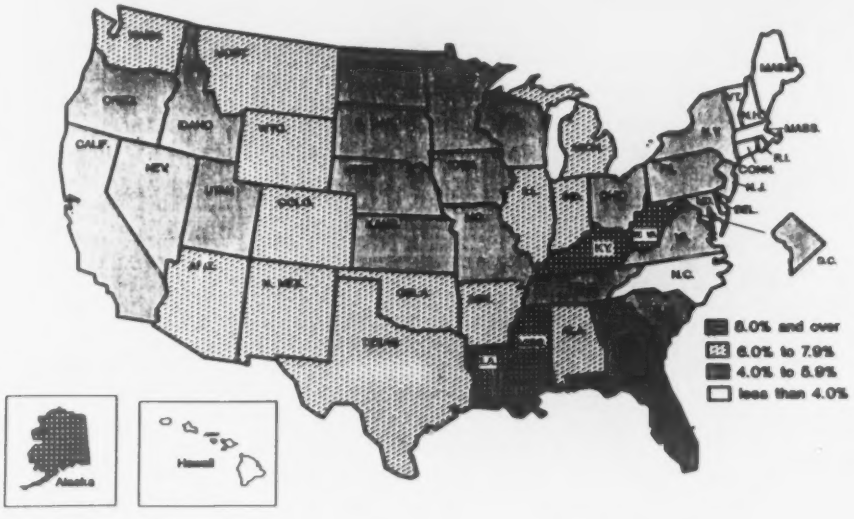
Unemployment Rates in Selected Major Metropolitan Statistical Areas*

MSA	December 1988*	December 1987
1. Boston, MA	2.5	2.3
2. Washington, D.C.	**2.8**	**2.9**
3. San Francisco, CA	2.8	3.0
4. San Diego, CA	3.3	3.7
5. Milwaukee, WI	3.4	5.1
6. Philadelphia, PA	3.4	3.8
7. Richmond-Petersburg, VA	3.6	3.7
8. Los Angeles, CA	3.6	4.8
9. Oakland, CA	3.7	4.1
10. Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	3.8	4.6
11. Newark, NJ	3.9	3.6
12. Nashville, TN	4.1	4.6
13. Salt Lake City, UT	4.2	5.6
14. Seattle, WA	4.3	6.0
15. Portland, OR	4.3	4.7
16. Cincinnati, OH	4.3	5.0
17. Atlanta, GA	4.4	4.0
18. New York, NY	4.5	4.6
19. Pittsburgh, PA	4.6	6.0
20. Columbus, OH	4.6	4.9
21. Sacramento, CA	4.6	5.2
22. Dallas, TX	4.8	5.1
23. Cleveland, OH	4.8	5.4
24. Memphis, TN	4.9	5.5
25. Oklahoma City, OK	5.1	4.9
26. Baltimore, MD	5.3	4.8
27. Indianapolis, IN	5.3	5.2
28. Houston, TX	5.4	6.7
29. Chicago, IL	5.5	6.1
30. Phoenix, AR	5.5	4.9
31. Kansas City, MO	5.6	5.5
32. Denver, CO	5.6	6.8
33. Birmingham, AL	5.6	5.9
34. Miami, FL	5.7	5.4
35. Buffalo, NY	5.7	4.7
36. Jackson, MS	5.8	5.8
37. Montgomery, AL	5.9	5.8
38. St. Louis, MO	6.0	6.5
39. Detroit, MI	6.9	8.1
40. New Orleans, LA	8.7	8.1
41. Louisville, KY	9.5	6.5

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

(Continued on page 18)

Unemployment Rates by State, December 1988



(Continued from page 17)

Gary posted an unemployment rate of 10.8 percent in December. This is the second consecutive month in which Gary has reported a double digit jobless rate. Detroit returned to double-digit joblessness in December, recording a rate of 10.1 percent. The next highest rates were registered in New Orleans and St. Louis, 9.3 percent and 8.6 percent, respectively. The lowest rates were in Boston, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Pittsburgh, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, District of Columbia, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, New York, and Columbus. Each of these eleven cities had jobless rates between 3 percent and 5 percent.

Of the 26 selected central cities, eighteen reported over-the-year declines, with the largest being posted by Cincinnati 2.8 percent and Milwaukee 2.3 percent. Milwaukee also recorded a 2.3 percent drop in November. Only eight cities had over-the-year increases with the largest recorded in Buffalo, 1.4 percent.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

	December 1988*	December 1987
1. Boston, MA	3.0	2.7
2. Cincinnati, OH	3.2	6.0
3. San Francisco, CA	3.4	3.6
4. Pittsburgh, PA	3.9	5.6
5. Los Angeles, CA	4.0	5.4
6. Salt Lake City, UT	4.4	6.1
7. District of Columbia	4.5	5.9
8. Philadelphia, PA	4.5	5.2
9. Milwaukee, WI	4.5	6.8
10. New York, NY	4.8	5.0
11. Columbus, OH	4.8	5.2
12. Dallas, TX	5.6	5.9
13. Houston, TX	5.9	7.2
14. Atlanta, GA	6.4	6.1
15. Dayton, OH	6.9	7.9
16. Chicago, IL	7.0	7.7
17. Miami, FL	7.1	6.7
18. Birmingham, AL	7.4	8.1
19. Cleveland, OH	7.4	8.2
20. Baltimore, MD	7.9	7.6
21. Buffalo, NY	8.1	6.7
22. Newark, NJ	8.1	7.5
23. St. Louis, MO	8.6	8.8
24. New Orleans, LA	9.3	8.5
25. Detroit, MI	10.1	11.8
26. Gary, IN	10.8	12.4

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

Unemployment Insurance Activities January 1989

Activity in all areas of total program workload was up in January 1989 over the previous month. This rise is primarily seasonal. It occurs at the beginning of each calendar quarter, which marks the change of the base period on which determinations are made on the monetary amount of claims. There are many claimants who are eligible for benefits prior to the first month of a calendar quarter, but opt to wait because of higher benefits from the base period which is effective as of the first month of the calendar quarter. The "option" January 1989 filers, in addition to having the advantage of the higher wage base period, also had the advantage of a legislated higher weekly benefit amount. Effective with January 1989 claims, the maximum weekly benefit amount was increased from $268 to $283, and along with it a higher scale of weekly benefit amounts. There were probably some "first time filers" who also waited until January to take advantage of the higher benefit scale. Another seasonal factor was the biennial change of the members of Congress, following the election. With the exit of many Congressmen, there is the loss of a significant number of staff members. Federal claims increased 71 percent.

These seasonal factors, combined with the legislative change-of-benefit amount factor most probably accounted for the 11 percent increase in the level of initial claims for benefits. The claims level increased an average of 18 percent in the last two change-of-base/change-of-quarter periods. The increase from December 1987 to January 1988 was 21 percent. The average percent change for the last three December-January periods is 23 percent.

The total outlay in January 1989 was $6.5 million—up 14 percent from last month. The number of idle weeks actually compensated increased 13 percent, and along with the increase in the average weekly benefit associated with the higher payment scale, contributed to the total outlay rise. It is expected that the total outlay will be on the rise monthly for the next six months at the most, until the general decrease in workload offsets the rise in the average weekly payout.

The Washington, D.C. Area Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 0.9 percent during the two months ended in January to a level of 124.3 (1982-84=100). For the 12-month period ended in January, the CPI-U rose 5.1 percent.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) rose 0.9 percent from November to January. The January level of 123.7 (1982-84=100) was 5.2 percent higher than the index in January 1988.

In January, the local CPI-U indexes (both two months ago and over-the-year) were slightly higher than the National CPI-U indexes.

Comparing the local CPI-U with the U.S. city average over the November-January period,

(Continued on page 21)

Washington, D.C.
Area Consumer Price Index
(All Urban Consumers—CPI-U)[a]

	January 1989	Percent Change 2 months Ago	Percent Change Year Ago
All Items			
U.S.	121.1	+0.7	+4.7
Washington Area	124.3	+0.9	+5.1
Expenditure Category			
Food & Beverage	122.7	+1.3	+5.8
Housing	125.9	+1.2	+4.0
Apparel & Upkeep	125.0	-4.6	+7.4
Transportation	112.5	+1.2	+6.1
Medical Care	142.6	+1.7	+5.6
Entertainment	125.4	+1.6	+0.0
Other Goods & Services	146.2	+2.3	+8.2
Special Index: Energyb/	90.5	+0.8	+3.5

a/ *1982-84*=100, except as noted.
b/ June 1978=100

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; table prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff.

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
January 1989

	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988	% Change From Dec. 1988	% Change From Jan. 1988
State UI Program [a]					
Initial Claims Taken	3,526	3,225	4,088	+9.3	-13.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	33,473	29,784	34,298	+12.4	-2.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	31,961	28,297	31,302	+12.9	+2.1
Total Benefits Paid	$6,007,600	$5,271,615	$5,594,386	+14.0	+7.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$187.97	$186.30	$178.72	+0.9	+5.2
Number of First Payments	2,189	1,549	2,412	+41.3	-9.2
Number of Final Payments	879	792	823	+11.0	+6.8
Total Beneficiaries	9,282	8,251	9,712	+12.5	-4.4
Federal Program [b]					
Initial Claims Taken	152	89	119	+70.8	+27.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,109	2,048	2,069	+3.0	+1.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,169	1,991	1,869	+8.9	+16.1
Total Benefits Paid	$457,206	$413,018	$357,511	+10.7	+27.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$210.79	$207.44	$191.29	+1.6	+10.2
Number of First Payments	158	100	89	+58.0	+77.5
Number of Final Payments	67	55	64	+21.8	+4.7
Total Beneficiaries	635	570	539	+11.4	+17.8
Ex-Servicepersons Program [c]					
Initial Claims Taken	33	22	28	+50.0	+17.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	285	263	349	+8.4	-18.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	237	215	263	+10.2	-9.9
Total Benefits Paid	$45,618	$41,605	$52,489	+9.6	-13.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$192.48	$193.51	$199.54	-0.5	-3.5
Number of First Payments	24	20	30	+20.0	-20.0
Number of Final Payments	13	10	15	+30.0	-13.3
Total Beneficiaries	72	68	84	+5.9	-14.3
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	3,771	3,336	4,235	+11.2	-12.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	35,867	32,095	3,716	+11.8	-2.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	34,367	30,503	33,434	+12.7	+2.8
Total Benefits Paid	$6,510,424	$5,726,238	$6,004,397	+13.7	+8.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$189.44	$187.73	$179.59	+0.9	+5.5
Number of First Payments	2,371	1,669	2,531	+42.1	-6.3
Number of Final Payments	959	857	902	+11.9	+6.3
Total Beneficiaries	9,989	8,889	10,335	+12.4	-3.3

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
c. No joint claims.

Area Wages In March 1988

Each year, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, conducts a wage survey of selected occupations in the Washington Metropolitan Area. The following table contains some selected highlights from the survey comparing earnings in March 1987 to March 1988. The Bureau's study focuses on earnings of office workers, some professional and technical workers, as well as material moving and custodial workers. It also contains earnings by sex and earnings in firms employing 500 or more workers. Persons interested in receiving a copy of the full study should contact the Bureau or the Government Printing Office. The title of the study is Area Wage Survey: Washington, D.C.-Maryland-Virginia, Metropolitan Area March 1988. (BLS Bulletin 3045-16).

CPI-U *(Continued from page 19)*

prices of housing, apparel and upkeep, other goods and services, and energy tended to increase relatively faster locally. On the other hand, the price of transportation tended to increase relatively faster nationally. Food and beverage, medical care, and entertainment were just about equal.

Average Wages for Selected Occupations
Washington Metropolitan Area
March 1987-March 1988
(in dollars)*

	1987	1988	% Change
Average Weekly Earnings:			
Secretaries	402.50	419.00	4.1
Typists	294.50	299.00	1.5
Word Processors	338.00	359.00	6.2
Key Entry Operators	279.50	283.50	1.4
Accounting Clerks	312.50	331.50	6.1
Payroll Clerks	349.00	365.50	4.7
File Clerks	282.50	290.00	2.7
Receptionists	271.50	272.50	0.4
Computer Systems Analysts	714.00	698.50	-2.2
Computer Programmers	561.50	576.50	2.7
Computer Operators	386.50	399.00	3.2
Computer Data Librarians	N/A	325.00	N/A
Drafters	393.50	410.00	4.2
Electronic Technicians	538.50	572.50	6.3
Hourly Earnings:			
Truck Drivers	10.44	10.45	0.1
Shippers	7.81	8.34	6.8
Receivers	8.44	8.45	0.1
Warehousemen	8.07	8.76	8.6
Order Fillers	12.18	9.35	-23.2
M-H Laborers	7.03	6.40	-9.0
Forklift Operators	11.53	9.82	-14.8
Guards	6.45	6.63	2.8
Janitors	4.88	5.07	3.9

*Mean Average

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics: Area Wage Survey—Washington, D.C.-Maryland-Virginia, Metropolitan Area, March 1987 (Bulletin 3040-14) and March 1988 (Bulletin 3045-16).

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of January 1989 decreased $3.03. Average Weekly Hours had a slight drop of .4 hour. Average Hourly Earnings rose 4 cents.

In the Durable Goods Sector, Stone, Clay and Glass Products registered a drop in Weekly Earnings of $38.07. Weekly Hours were down 3.6 hours due to less overtime. Electric Machinery Equipment and Supplies, on the other hand, showed an increase of $1.80 in Weekly Earnings. Weekly Hours rose .4 hour due to overtime.

In the Non-Durable Goods Sector, Food and Kindred Products had an across-the-board decrease of $62.03 in Weekly Earnings, 3.2 hours decline in Weekly Hours and a 77 cents drop in Hourly Earnings. The decrease was attributable to less overtime. Printing and Publishing showed an overall decrease due to a shorter workweek. Weekly Earnings were down $17.94, Weekly Hours dropped 1.3 hours, and Hourly Earnings declined slightly by 1 cent.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
January 1989

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988
Total Manufacturing	457.02	460.05	424.63	39.5	39.9	39.1	11.57	11.53	10.86
Durable Goods	480.91	460.93	418.84	43.6	42.6	41.8	11.03	10.82	10.02
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	506.00	544.07	439.74	44.0	47.6	42.0	11.50	11.43	10.47
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	474.44	472.64	453.58	40.9	40.5	40.9	11.60	11.67	11.09
Other Durable Goods	478.29	436.30	397.20	44.7	42.4	42.3	10.70	10.29	9.39
Non-Durable Goods	438.02	458.25	429.52	36.2	37.5	36.9	12.10	12.22	11.64
Food & Kindred Products	358.00	420.03	434.71	35.8	39.0	37.9	10.00	10.77	11.47
Printing & Publishing	469.14	487.08	455.18	34.7	36.0	35.7	13.52	13.53	12.75
Other Non-Durable Goods	363.80	366.80	339.73	42.5	42.8	40.3	8.56	8.57	8.43

Total Production Workers	Jan. '89	Dec. '88	Jan. '88
	43,300	44,400	42,900

Note: Data reflects Revision to 1988 Benchmark.

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Department of Employment Services
Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry Jr., Mayor

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR FEBRUARY 1989 MAY 1989

D.C. UNEMPLOYMENT UP SEASONALLY TO 5.9%

Area Job Creation 4% Over The Year

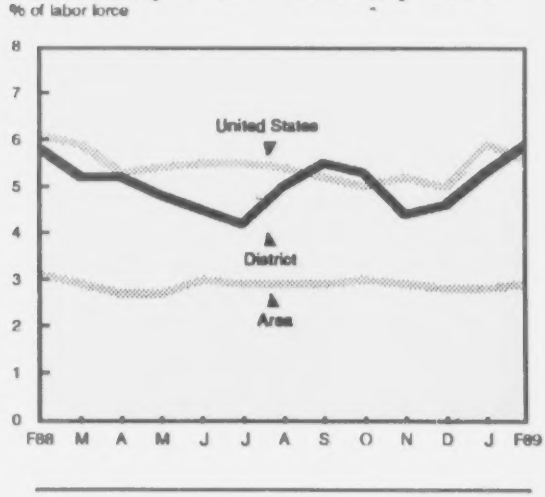
Labor Force

The District

In February, 1,400 new workers joined the District's labor force, but the job market was unable to immediately absorb them. As a matter of fact, the number of jobs actually held by District residents declined during the month by 700. As a result, the District's jobless rolls increased by 2,200 and the unemployment rate rose from 5.3 percent in January to 5.9 percent in February.

Historically, unemployment in the District is normally high in February with another seasonal peak occurring again in May or June. Compared to February 1988, the unemployment rate is comparable to a year ago (5.8 percent in February 1988 vs 5.9 percent this year). However, there were 3,200 fewer residents in the job market and 3,300 fewer working than last year. Over the next few months, both the labor force and employment should increase, producing declines in the monthly unemployment rates. With the exception of February 1988, this is the lowest rate for the month since February 1973 when the rate was also 5.9 percent. Over the past 18 years, unemployment during February has averaged 7.8 percent of the labor force, so the current level is

Unemployment Rates
February 1988 - February 1989



Continued on page 3

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Department of Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

The Department of Employment Services

Working to keep Washington working.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR FEBRUARY 1989 — MAY 1989

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The *Area Labor Summary* is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Labor Market Information and Research Staff (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the *Summary*. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, and Gwendolyn Thompson; and administrative support was provided by Robin McDonald.

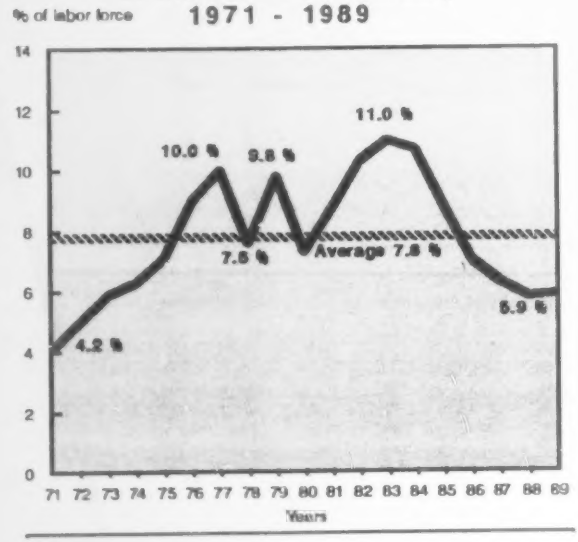
Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

Continued from page 1

significantly below the City's long-term trend for the month.

Unemployment across the United States in February averaged 5.6 percent, so after three months below the U.S. rate, the District's rate in February rose above that of American workers as a whole.

District Unemployment Rates In the Month of February
1971 - 1989



The Area & Suburbs

Unlike in the District, the suburban labor force in February declined by 7,300 workers. Like in the District, however, jobs held by suburbanites also declined, but by a larger number (8,800) than the shrinkage in the labor force. As a result, 1,300 suburbanites joined the unemployment rolls in February. The suburban unemployment rate nudged upward to 2.4 percent, a tenth of a percentage point increase over January.

Over the year (February 1988 to February 1989), 78,000 people living in the suburbs entered the labor market, an increase of 4.3 percent. All the growth in the labor force was absorbed by an employment expansion which registered 4.5 percent or a 79,000 person increase. Since the employment expansion was greater than the growth in the labor force, the pool of unemployed declined by 1,200 and the suburban unemployment rate contracted by two-tenths of a percentage point. At 2.4 percent of the labor force, the February unemployment rate signals a continuation of the scarcity of new suburban workers.

The interplay of labor market transactions in the District and the suburbs in February resulted in a slight increase in the Area's unemployment rate up from 2.8 percent in January to 2.9 percent in February. Reflecting suburban patterns, the Area's labor force and employment rolls declined. Unemployment increased by 3,500 persons, most of whom (63 percent) resided in the District.

Over the year (February 1988 to February 1989), employment growth outpaced that of the labor force. Both the level of unemployment and the unemployment rate declined marginally. The rate at 2.9 percent in February 1989 compares to 3.1 percent in February 1988. Thus, the Area's labor shortage is likely to intensify as the job market expands this spring and summer.

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	Feb. a/ 1989	Jan. b/ 1989	Feb. b/ 1988
District of Columbia	5.9	5.3	5.8
Calvert County	4.4	4.0	5.2
Frederick County	4.2	4.0	4.8
Prince Georges County	3.2	3.0	3.5
Charles County	2.7	2.5	3.3
Stafford County	2.5	2.6	2.4
Alexandria City	2.5	2.3	2.1
Montgomery County	2.2	2.2	2.5
Prince William County	2.1	2.1	2.0
Fairfax City	2.1	1.8	1.5
Falls Church City	2.0	2.1	1.8
Arlington County	2.0	2.0	1.7
Fairfax County	1.8	1.7	1.6
Manassas City	1.7	2.0	2.0
Loudoun County	1.6	1.7	1.6
Manassas Park	1.6	1.5	1.8

a/ Preliminary.
b/ Revised.
SOURCE: The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
February 1989 [a]

	Feb [b] 1989	Jan [c] 1989	Feb [d] 1988	Jan [d] 1988	Net Change From Jan 1989	Net Change From Feb 1988
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	331,700	330,300	334,900	329,300	1,400	-3,200
Total Employed	312,000	312,700	315,300	309,500	-700	-3,300
Total Unemployed	19,800	17,600	19,500	19,800	2,200	300
Unemployment Rate [e]	5.9	5.3	5.8	6.0	0.6	0.1
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,874,800	1,882,100	1,796,800	1,798,500	-7,300	78,000
Total Employed	1,829,400	1,838,200	1,750,400	1,748,100	-8,800	79,000
Total Unemployed	45,300	44,000	46,500	50,400	1,300	-1,200
Unemployment Rate [e]	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.8	0.1	-0.2
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,206,500	2,212,400	2,131,700	2,127,800	-5,900	74,800
Total Employed	2,141,400	2,150,900	2,065,700	2,057,600	-9,500	75,700
Total Unemployed	65,100	61,600	66,000	70,200	3,500	-900
Unemployment Rate [e]	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.3	0.1	-0.2

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.
d. Data reflects Benchmark Revisions. e. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
February 1988 & February 1989

	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed
		February 1989	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.0	14.6	30.4
Suburbs	85.0	85.4	69.6
		February 1988	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.7	15.3	29.5
Suburbs	84.3	84.7	70.5

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Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totaled 9,980 in February 1989 —down 331 claimants from January. In February, 56 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, professional, technical and managerial workers accounted for 25 percent of the total claimants. This was followed by clerical and sales with 23 percent. Service workers ranked third accounting for 20 percent of the claimants.

The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 9.4 weeks for all claimants in February up from 9.1 weeks reported in January. Over the month, the duration for males increased from 8.7 weeks to 9.1 weeks, while that for females remained unchanged at 9.8 weeks. In February 1988, the average duration for males was 9.3 weeks and 10.0 weeks for females.

Job Growth

The District

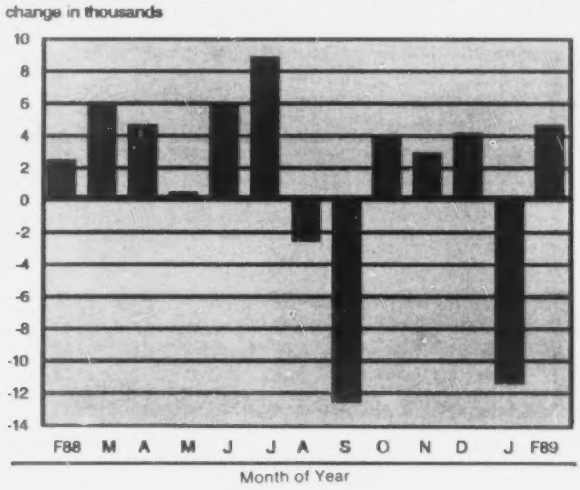
The number of jobs in the District increased by 4,700 for a gain of 0.7 percent between January and February. The private sector accounted for all of the growth with seasonally induced gains in Services (4,400 jobs) primarily concentrated in All Other Services (1,600 jobs), Business Services (900 jobs) and Hotels (700 jobs).

In the public sector, seasonal growth in State and Local Government (400 jobs) was offset by a decline in Federal Government (500 jobs).

Over the year (February 1988 to February 1989), the number of District jobs increased 2.3 percent for a gain of 15,200 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 3.2 percent, generating 12,500 jobs and accounting for 82 percent of total growth. The leading job producer Services, contributed 11,100 jobs and accounted for 89 percent of all new jobs. The major components of Services growth were Business Services (4,300 jobs), All Other Services (2,500 jobs), Legal Services (2,300 jobs) and Membership Organizations (1,100 jobs). An additional 1,600 private sector jobs were generated by Wholesale and Retail Trade.

The public sector grew at a rate of 1.0 percent with gains in both Federal Government (2,300 jobs) and State and Local Government (300 jobs).

Monthly Job Growth
The District
February 1988 - February 1989



The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs increased 0.4 percent for a gain of 6,400 jobs between January and February. The public sector accounted for 91 percent of the growth with primarily seasonal gains in State and Local Government (5,300 jobs) and an increase in Federal Government (600 jobs). The Maryland suburbs were responsible for all of the growth in State and Local Government and half of the Federal job gain.

The private sector gained 600 jobs with growth in Services (3,900 jobs) partially offset by a decline in Trade (3,500 jobs). The seasonal job loss in Trade was equally divided between the two suburban areas while the growth in Services was primarily concentrated in the Virginia suburbs (72 percent).

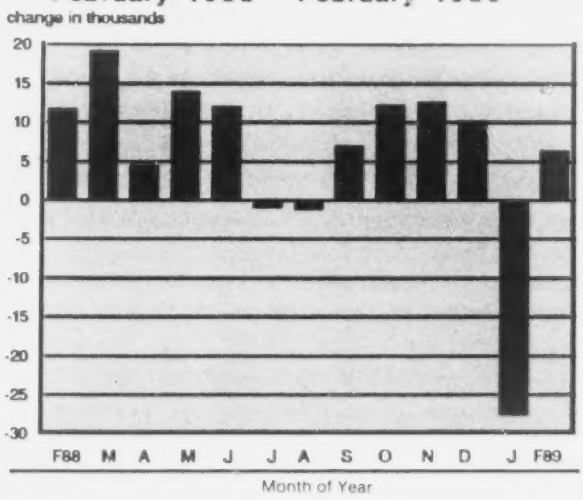
Continued on page 6

Continued from page 5

Over the year (February 1988 to February 1989), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 4.7 percent for a gain of 68,500 jobs. The Virginia suburbs grew at a rate of 6.2 percent accounting for 65 percent of suburban growth while the Maryland suburbs increased at a more modest rate of 3.2 percent.

The private sector accounted for 80 percent of all new suburban jobs with the primary job producers, Services (26,000 jobs) and Construction (10,700 jobs), responsible for two-thirds of private sector growth. Three-fourths of the Services growth and 89 percent of the Construction growth occurred in the Virginia suburbs. The

Monthly Job Growth
The Suburbs
February 1988 - February 1989



Virginia suburbs were also responsible for 72 percent of the growth in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (8,100 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (3,800 jobs) while the Maryland suburbs accounted for 59 percent of the growth in Trade (5,900 jobs).

In the public sector, substantial growth in State and Local Government (11,800 jobs) and a gain in Federal Government (1,700 jobs) resulted in growth over the year of 4.6 percent.

The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area gained 11,100 jobs between January and February for a seasonal increase of 1.8 percent. The public sector was responsible for 51 percent of the increase with seasonally induced gains in State and Local Government (5,700 jobs).

The private sector increased by 5,300 jobs with primarily seasonal growth in Services (8,400 jobs) partially offset by a decline in Trade (3,300 jobs).

Over the year (February 1988 to February 1989), the Area grew at a rate of 4.0 percent for a gain of 83,600 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 4.4 percent, generating 67,400 jobs and producing 81 percent of all new area jobs. The leading job contributor, Services (37,300 jobs), was responsible for 55 percent of all new private sector jobs. Strong growth also occurred in Construction (10,100 jobs) and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (8,400 jobs) which registered growth rates of 7.8 and 8.3 percents, respectively. Significant private sector

Continued on page 8

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- Recruitment Assistance
- Employer Workshops
- Resume Bank
- Labor Market Information

Department of Employment Services

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work [a]
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Feb. [b] 1989	Jan. [c] 1989	Feb. [c] 1988	Feb. [b] 1989	Jan. [c] 1989	Feb. [c] 1988
TOTAL	**675.4**	**670.7**	**660.2**	**2,192.4**	**2,181.3**	**2,108.8**
Total Private Sector	**402.1**	**397.3**	**389.6**	**1,610.7**	**1,605.3**	**1,543.3**
Total Government	**273.3**	**273.4**	**270.6**	**581.7**	**576.0**	**565.5**
Manufacturing	**16.1**	**16.2**	**16.2**	**86.8**	**87.1**	**86.7**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.4	41.6	41.5
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.3	3.3	3.1
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	18.7	19.0	19.6
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	19.3	19.3	18.9
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.4	45.5	45.1
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.6	4.5	4.9
Printing & Publishing	13.2	13.1	12.7	35.1	35.2	33.7
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.8	5.8	6.5
All Other Manufacturing	3.0	3.1	3.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.0**
Construction	**12.9**	**12.8**	**13.5**	**138.9**	**138.8**	**128.8**
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	**25.2**	**25.1**	**24.9**	**110.1**	**109.7**	**101.7**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	4.8	4.9
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	52.5	52.1	45.5
All Transportation	9.4	9.3	9.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	15.8	15.8	15.7	52.7	52.7	51.4
Trade	**64.4**	**64.2**	**62.8**	**428.0**	**431.3**	**420.4**
Wholesale	9.2	9.2	8.9	76.6	76.0	76.8
Retail	55.2	55.0	53.9	351.4	355.3	343.6
General Merchandise	4.4	4.5	4.6	41.4	44.6	40.1
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	47.6	47.3	45.4
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.5	38.4	38.6
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	26.9	27.6	27.2
Eating & Drinking Places	27.1	26.8	26.2	111.3	110.0	109.1
All Other Retail	23.7	23.8	23.1	85.8	87.4	83.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**34.6**	**34.6**	**34.6**	**128.6**	**128.5**	**124.7**
Banking	6.8	6.8	7.0	24.3	24.3	22.8
All Other	27.8	27.8	27.6	104.2	104.3	101.8
Services	**248.7**	**244.3**	**237.6**	**717.2**	**708.8**	**679.9**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	15.1	14.4	14.9	35.4	34.6	33.3
Personal Services	4.0	3.9	4.0	23.7	23.3	24.4
Business Services	56.1	55.2	51.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	5.8	5.7	5.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	36.0	35.5	35.2	N/A	N/A	N/A

Continued from page 7

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work [a]
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Feb. [b] 1989	Jan. [c] 1989	Feb. [c] 1988	Feb. [b] 1989	Jan. [c] 1989	Feb. [c] 1988
Legal Services	27.8	27.4	25.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	32.7	32.5	31.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	77.1	75.5	74.6	658.0	650.9	622.3
Government	**273.3**	**273.4**	**270.6**	**581.7**	**576.0**	**565.5**
Federal Government	216.8	217.3	214.5	359.9	359.8	355.8
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	221.9	216.2	209.7
State & Local Gov. Except Public Transportation	51.6	51.2	51.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	4.9	4.9	4.7	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

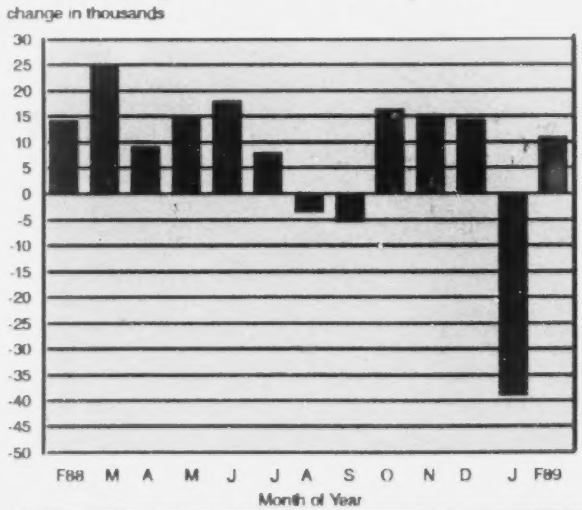
Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Continued from page 6

growth was also generated by Trade (7,600 jobs) and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (3,900 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 2.9 percent with growth of 5.8 percent in State and Local Government (12,200 jobs) and 1.2 percent in Federal Government (4,100 jobs).

Monthly Job Growth
The Area
February 1988 - February 1989



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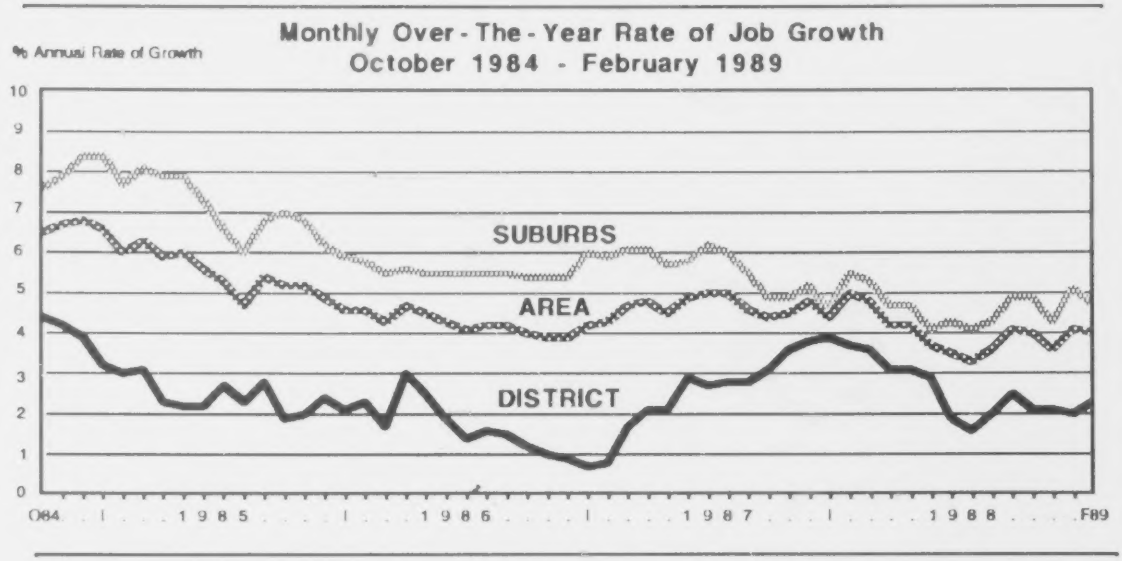


Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 52 months, (October 1984 to February 1989), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.7 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. Between February 1988 and February 1989, the Area's job growth slowed to 4.0 percent.

The Suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 4.7 percent, but at a much slower pace than its 52-month long-term average of 5.9 percent. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 2.3 percent, slightly below its 52-month average of 2.4 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 104,900 new jobs produced between February 1984 and February 1985, to 83,600 between February 1988 and February 1989. Over the past year, 68,400 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and 15,200 in the District. **The Washington Area continues to create new jobs at a faster pace than the U.S. economy (4.0 percent vs. 3.5 percent for the U.S. economy).**

Profile of Job Growth Rates
October 1984 to February 1989

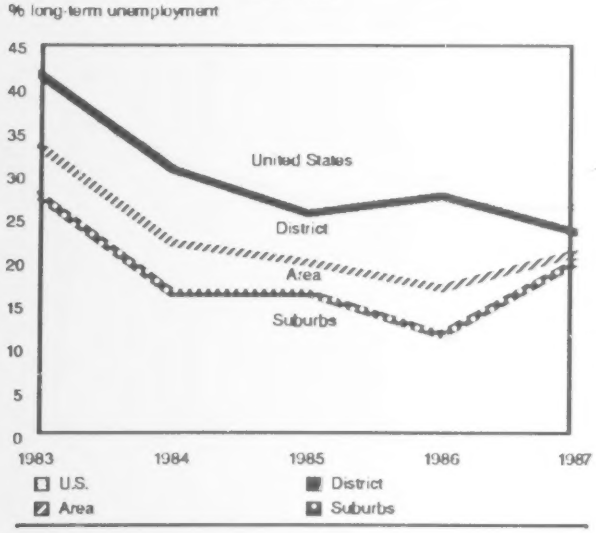
The Area	
Average 52 months	4.7%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, August 1988	3.3%
Current month	4.0%
The Suburbs	
Average 52 months	5.9%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, August 1988	4.1%
Current month	4.7%
The District	
Average 52 months	2.4%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, January 1987	0.7%
Current month	2.3%

LABOR FORCE PROFILE:

The Long-Term Unemployed

When labor markets tighten, as they have in the Washington Area, and the demand for workers exceeds the labor supply, there still remains a core of unemployed who have an unusually difficult time finding work. Generally, these individuals are classified as the "long-term" unemployed. The long-term unemployed may also be classified as "dislocated workers", if they are unlikely to find new employment in their previous occupations or industries. By convention, persons unemployed for 15 or more weeks are defined as being the long-term unemployed. This article reviews the trends in long-term unemployment in the Washington Area and examines recent demographics for the group. The data used are annual averages from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

Long-Term Unemployment As A % Of All Unemployed The U.S., Washington Area, District & Suburbs 1983-1987



Trends 1983-1987

When labor markets deteriorate and unemployment increases, long-term unemployment also increases both absolutely and relatively. For example, in 1983, when the Area's unemployment rate was 5.3 percent and the District's rate was 11.7 percent, over a third of all the unemployed in the Area and more than 40 percent in the District were jobless for 15 or more weeks. As unemployment levels declined after 1983, the proportion of long-term unemployed also declined. By 1987, when the Area's unemployment rate had dropped to 3.1 percent and the District's to 6 3 percent, long-term unemployment fell to about 21 percent of all joblessness in the Area and a nearly equal 23 percent in the District. Thus, during the economic recovery period between 1983 and 1987, both the Area and District made very significant headway in reducing long-term unemployment. It is interesting to note, however, that in 1987 the proportion of long-term unemployed in the District continued to decline, however, it increased in both the Area and the suburbs. During the period 1983-1986, most of the Area's long-term unemployed resided in the District. During 1987, the proportion living in the District plunged from nearly 54 percent in 1986 to 33 percent.

Compared to the U.S. economy, long-term unemployment in the District tends to track very closely to the national pattern, but the relative level of long-term unemployment in the Area and the suburbs remains constantly below that for the nation.

Long-Term Unemployment As a Percent of Total Unemployment—1987

	U.S.	AREA	D.C.	SUBURBS
1983	39.2	33.7	42.1	28.1
1984	32.1	22.5	31.0	16.7
1985	27.7	20.3	25.9	16.7
1986	27.1	17.3	28.0	12.0
1987	26.7	21.4	23.8	20.4

Demographics Of The Long-Term Unemployed 1987

During 1987, there were 15,000 long-term unemployed in the Washington Area of whom two-thirds were suburbanites and one-third District residents. Adults represented 87 percent of the Area's long-term unemployment pool. Women comprised 53 percent of the group.

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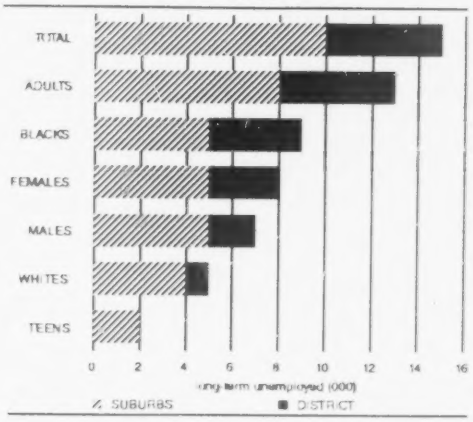
Blacks accounted for 6 of every 10 persons out of work 15 or more weeks.

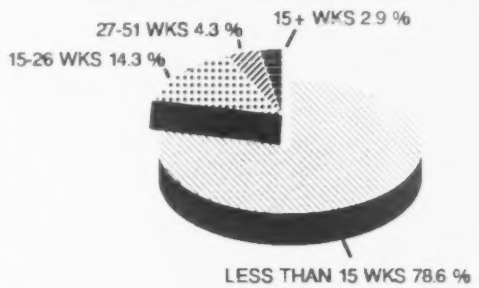
Characteristics of the Long-Term Unemployed in the Washington Area 1987



In the District, blacks make up 80 percent of the long-term unemployed, and in the suburbs 50 percent. In the District, females represent 60 percent of the long-term jobless workers and 50 percent in the suburbs.

Teenagers (16-19 year olds) only comprised about 13 percent of the long-term unemployed across the Washington Area, with most residing in the suburbs. Long-term unemployment among District teens was so slight that it did not meet survey publication standards.

Long-Term Unemployment As A % Of Total Unemployment The Washington Area - 1987



In the Washington Area in 1987, about two-thirds of the long-term unemployed were without work for a period of 15-26 weeks. Another 20 percent for a period of 27-51 weeks and approximately 13 percent were unemployed for a year or more. The duration patterns in the District and the suburbs were similar.

Observations

Long-term unemployment tends to be highly cyclical in nature, rising during recessions and falling during economic recovery. Still even with low unemployment, more than 1 of every 5 unemployed persons in the metropolitan area was jobless for 15 or more weeks. Two-thirds of long-term jobless workers either find jobs or withdraw from the labor force by the end of the 26th week, a period roughly coinciding with the maximum duration workers in the Area can draw unemployment compensation.

Persons affected by long-term unemployment in the Area tend to be mostly adults, suburbanites (though long-term unemployment is more concentrated in the District), blacks and women. Unfortunately, CPS data does not provide information about the education, occupations, and incomes of the long-term jobless. Still, these long-term unemployed constitute a significant pool of potential workers from which local employers need to actively recruit in a tight labor market.

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Long-Term Unemployed
Washington Area, The District & Suburbs
1987
(in thousands of persons)

	Unemployed				
	Total Unempl.	15+ Weeks	15-26 Weeks	27-51 Weeks	52+ Weeks
Area:					
Total	70	15	10	3	2
White	35	5	3	1	1
Black	32	9	6	2	1
Males	35	7	5	1	1
Females	35	8	4	2	1
Teens (16-19)	17	2	2	NA	NA
Adults (20+)	53	13	8	3	2
District:					
Total	21	5	3	1	1
White	2	1	NA	NA	NA
Black	18	4	3	1	1
Males	10	2	1	NA	1
Females	11	3	1	1	1
Teens (16-19)	3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Adults (20+)	18	5	3	1	1
Suburbs:					
Total	49	10	7	2	1
White	33	4	NA	NA	NA
Black	14	5	3	1	0
Males	25	5	4	NA	0
Females	24	5	3	1	0
Teens (16-19)	14	2	2	NA	NA
Adults (20+)	35	8	5	2	1

SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In January 1989, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 256 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's jobless rate rises between December and January, as seasonal cutbacks in retail trade and inclement weather forces a reduction in construction activities. However, this year was an exception. The January rate remained unchanged at 2.8 percent. The January rate was the eighth lowest of all 256 areas reporting. A year ago, the rate was 3.3 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 2.8 percent was the lowest

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Unemployment Rates in Selected Major Statistical Areas*

MSA	January	
	1989*	1988
1. Washington, D.C.	**2.8**	**3.3**
2. Boston, MA	3.1	3.1
3. San Francisco, CA	3.6	3.5
4. Milwaukee, WI	3.7	5.3
5. Richmond-Petersburg, VA	3.7	3.7
6. Philadelphia, PA	4.0	4.6
7. Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	4.0	3.9
8. San Diego, CA	4.0	4.2
9. Salt Lake City, UT	4.1	5.4
10. Indianapolis, IN	4.2	5.4
11. Baltimore, MD	4.3	5.3
12. Los Angeles, CA	4.4	5.6
13. Oakland, CA	4.5	4.7
14. Portland, OR	4.5	5.6
15. Nashville, TN	4.6	4.0
16. Newark, NJ	4.6	4.5
17. Atlanta, GA	4.9	5.5
18. Phoenix, AR	4.9	4.5
19. Seattle, WA	5.0	5.4
20. Cincinnati, OH	5.2	5.4
21. New York, NY	5.3	5.0
22. Pittsburgh, PA	5.4	7.3
23. Oklahoma City, OK	5.4	6.5
24. Memphis, TN	5.6	5.0
25. Chicago, IL	5.6	6.5
26. Kansas City, MO	5.7	5.6
27. Sacramento, CA	5.7	5.9
28. Columbus, OH	5.8	5.7
29. Dallas, TX	5.9	6.4
30. Cleveland, OH	6.0	6.3
31. Jackson, MS	6.1	5.7
32. Miami, FL	6.2	5.4
33. Louisville, KY	6.3	6.8
34. Houston, TX	6.6	8.0
35. Denver, CO	6.6	7.2
36. St. Louis, MO	6.7	6.8
37. Montgomery, AL	6.7	6.0
38. Birmingham, AL	6.7	7.8
39. Buffalo, NY	7.1	6.3
40. Detroit, MI	7.4	10.3
41. New Orleans, LA	9.7	10.0

*Preliminary unemployment rates.